THE VAN BURENITES IN TAMMANY.

Their Attempted Vindication of the Administration.

John Van Buren upon G'Conor, Bronson, and Other Preminent Democrats.

Speeches of Mr. Grover and Others.

LETTERS FROM ISAAC A. VERPLANCK AND JOHN A. DIX.

A meeting of the Van Buren or free seil democrats wa

held last night in Tammany Hall, in accordance with the following call which appeared in the morning papers:—
The Democratic Republican Electors of the city and county of New York, friendly to the General and Sante administrations, and to the usages of the party, are requested to meet at Tanmany Hall on Friday evanting October 25, at7 o chock, for the purpose of responding to the city and county nominations. The following centiemen have been invited, and are expected to be present and address the meeting.—
Hon. John A. Dis.
Hon. John X. Blurch,
Hon. John Yan Burne,
Hon. John Yan Haren,
Hon. Sannel J. Tilden,
Hon. Sannel J. Tilden,
Hon. Martin Grover,
Hon. John Yan Burnel,
Hon. Martin Grover,
Hon. John Yan Burnel,
Hon. Martin Grover,
Hon. John Yan Champlain,
Hon. M. N. Champlain,
Hon. M. N. Champlain,
Hon. A. R. Harnes, Secretary.
A. R. Harnes, Secretary.
About an hour before the appointed time some enthusiastic gentlemen amused themselves by firing off about following call which appeared in the morning papers:-

fifty shots from a cannon in front of Tammany Hall, to th great gratification of a number of young urchins and the however, was somewhat moderated by the music of a band, which played at intervals during the proceedings. At 70'clock the meeting was called to order by John A. Bogart, who nominated Elijah P. Purdy as President.

rick read the following list of Vice Presidents, Mr. Vulter reading the list of Secretaries, all of whom were ap-

reading the list of Secretaries, all of whom were a proved of:—

Ward 1—William Johuson,
2—William B. Storer,
3—Charles Fletcher,
4—Jehn Robbins,
5—C. V. B. Ostrander,
6—George W. Odell,
7—Wilson Smull,
8—Gerardus Boyce,
9—Jacob S Miller,
10—Charles Francis,
11—James C. Willett,
12—John Meggs,
13—George H. Covert,
14—William Rainor,
15—C. V. S. Roosevelt,
16—Fedmund H. Miller,
17—George H. Roes,
18—The D. Friese,
19—The D.

-William Rainor,
-C. V. S. Roosevelt,
-Edmund H. Miller,
-George H. Ross,
-George H. Ross,
-Tohn R. Erigge,
-John Egan,
-Solomon Kipp,
-Ambrose L. Pinney,
-Milliam Contect.
-Thomas Starr.
-Thomas Starr.
-Thomas W. Olmsted.

Ward 1—John Blias, Seorge N. Spence Sectionarius.

Sectionarius Malachi Ryan.

2—William Thompson, James Watson

3—Charles Henry.

4—Thomas Sheridan, Salph Aitkia.

5—Joseph Breck, William Toope, Charles Nealis.

7—William Gayte, Patrick Nealis.

8—John R. Lydecker, Genaviord

9—Gilbert J. Bogart, 10—Benj. H. Willis, Land Rennedy Ass H. Bogart, 11—Seabury Simmons, Hugh Crumbia

John Blias,

William Thempson,
Charles Henry,
Thomas Sheridan,
Joseph Breck,
Milham Gayte,
John R. Lydecker,
Gilbert J. Bogart,
Benj. H. Willis,
Seabury Simmons,
John H. Payne,
David P. Sammis,
Cornelius P. Dissosway,
Wm. H. Janson,
John F. Ropes,
Benj. I. Peutz

Malachi Ryan,
James Watson,
William Tooper,
William To Arthur Wood. The following resolutions were also read by Mr. Herrick

The following resolutions were also read by Mr. Herrick, and adopted:—

Resolved, That the omens of the times are suspicious of the continuing triumph of democratic principles, and of the still growing popularity of a democratic administration. While the Union democracy in George, Lenneylvania and Ohio, and they hasten to the Novembrosia, Lenneylvania and Ohio, and they hasten to the Novembrosia, Resolved, That we appland, as worthy of the superior and deserved by his subordinate, the removal of Greene C. Heoneon from the post of Collector for the port of New York. Although we are aware of an assumed by a that his official character was too sacred to be visited for official misconduct. The democratic thousands whose applications, disappearing at his door, have been heard from only by the continuance of white in office, berry witness to the "aid and confort" extended by a democratic official to the common enemy.

Resolved, That the issue upon which the lats Collector courted removal is not to be cramped into a question of individual appointments; it involves such a breach of the policy of the national democracy as demanded and received, the punishment of treason. The underlying principle of the Common caparty is the union of its parts, and its triumph pledged the administration to the support of the principle. A recurrence to division, by discriminating unjustly between those who had preduced it, was, therefore, a violation of the Union; and the Ists collector's refusal to amend and appoint democrate to office was no worse course of dismission that if he had violated the principles of the punishment of treason and the resolved, That the Union democracy of the city and country by the resolved, That the Union democracy of the city and country by the punishment of treason and the resolved of the principle of the Union; and the lats collector's refusal to amend and appoint democrate to office was no worse course of dismission to the Corporate of the principle of the Union; and the lats collector is refusal to a prin

election of this ticket will secure to the city efficient. Initiful and honest officers, and to the Union democracy a great trisimph.

Resolved, That the democratic party again record their favor towards the enlargement of our ganals by every immediate action that shall be sanctioned by the constitution; and while we deprecate unconstitutional acts, even for such a purpose, we emptatically approve of the resolutions for constitutional amendment, adopted by the last Legislature, as operative of an immediate and affective application of the collargement policy, and of honesty in conducting it.

Resolved, That we call upon the democratic electors of our city to engage their exertions at the coming election in the reiorm of the municipal abuses to which we have been so long and chamfully subjected, and for the accomplishment of this purpose we indicate the support of the county and charter likets nominated under the authority of Tammany Hall, and composed, without exception, of men devoted to the purity and economy of the city government.

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew our declaration of confidence in the State administration, and so our attachment to the principles and action of Horatio Seymour. Though assailed by the malignancy of an envenmed opposition, and condemned by a partisan press, yet do the Governor and his advisors enjoy the esteem of the action of the Canal Board in removing those of its subordinates from office who have refused to support the regularly nominated endidates and the regular organization of the party; and that we deem such action not only justifiable, but devance.

When the foreroing resolutions were adopted, Mr. F. L.

Applauded:—

LETTER FROM ISAAC A. VERPLANK.

BUTTATO, Oct. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—I had intended to leave Buffalo for New
York this evening, and be present at the mass meeting at
Tammany Hall to-morrow, but I shall not be able to do
so. It would give me great pleasure to address the de-

mocracy of the city of New York, not in my own behalf, but for that great cause which is the vital principle of our system of government, to which as a natice we are indebted for all we are, and to which we must be for all we hope in the cause of democracy. The mere politician may wander from her path the hungry "opeculator" may see dangers—the false creation of his distempered brain—in her councils, but her true friend—the honest man—will never forget her mission of "good will towards men" nor ever leave or forsake her.

The mere politician, who has been warmed into importance by her enuceistion, the hungry speculator, who would make her temple the den of thieves, have taken their leave, and zome honest, warm hearted democrats are straying from her fold; but the second sober thought will bring the honest to her ranks, and they will be received as friends and brothers.

We will not, like one of your distinguished politicians, point those who in our judgment may have erred to the back door for entrance to our household, for it is unmanally to humiliate those we would forgive or degrade the brother we would receive to our embrace.

In common with those with whom I acted—Mr. Crosswell, Mr. Dickinson, and others not necessary to name—I assented to the union of the party. In good faith I agreed to forget and forgive past differences. That union restored the State and nation to the democracy, and to that union I shall never prove faithless. I hailed with delight the sentiment which Mr. O'Conor, as late as June of last year. desired to have transmitted by telegraph to all parts of the Union. That sentiment was—

The cordially united democracy responded to that sen of Concord for their standard bearer. Disminon and jealousy are hasisheddrom their ranks, their Larch is onward to foreordained vetore.

The "cordially united democracy" responded to that sen finent in a majority of 30,000 votes for that son of Concord, Franklin riers. What has been done since June. 1852, to destroy this harmony, and bring disunion and jealo

With great respect, I am, your obedient servant.

LA VERPLANCK.

LETTER FROM JOHN A. DIX.

New Your, Oct. 28, 1853.

Gentlemen.—I have received your favor inviting me to attend and address the meeting of the democracy of this city, to be held this evening.

I regret that my engagements official and private, render it whelly impossible for me to accept your invitation. I need not say that no one con be more desirons than myself that the State and local fichets pledged to the support of the national and State administrations should be sustrained. Divisions in our ranks can have no other effect but to encourage our political opponents in the perpetual warfare they are waging against democratic measures and men, and to put the ascendancy of sound principles in jeopardy. I see no course to be taken with a view to arrest such disastrous results but to give the administration of the federal and State governments an honest supports. Great principles must be upheld with disinterestedness and energy, at all personal considerations postponed to the public interests at size. In this context you may rely, now and ever, on my carnest co-operation. I am, gentlemen, vecy truly, yours,

At the conclusion of these letters the Pressuent read off the names of the candidates presented in the resolutions

the cames of the candidates presented in the resolutions separately, each of which met with the approbation of the Hon. MARUN GROVER was then introduced by the

separately, each of which met with the approbation of the meeting. Hon Marin Grover was then introduced by the chairman, as candidate for the office of Attorney General, smidst loud cheers. He said:—

Fritow Crizias:—You will accept my thanks for the cordial reception you have given me on the occasion of this my first appearance in Tammany Hall. (Apphasse.) Although I have never been here till this evening, every association of mine from my carliest resollection—from my crade—has been identified with the history of the democracy of this State in Tammany Hall. In 1852, at the close of the Presidential campaign, it is known how that democracy achieved one of the most brilliant victories ever won by any party. The great city of New York, nearly every county in the State, and all the States in the Union except four, gave General Pierce an overwhelming majority. (Applause.) With an almost equal majority and equal unanimity, the democracy of the State voted for Horatio Seymour as Governor. (Applause.) To the superficial observer it would certainly appear that this would be a brilliant chapter in the great unwritten history of the great democratic party of the nation. But this was not so with the cold saits, who found that difficulties were to come. These men had presented themselves at the Baltimore Convention, of which I had the honor of being a delegate. They fried to create difficulty there. But after they were beaten, and the name of Franklin Pierce was introduced, a large majority of the delegates, confiding in New Hampshirs for the soundness of its democracy, the purity of its principles, and the integrity of its favorities son, we, the majority of the delegates confiding in New Hampshirs for the soundness of its democracy, the purity of its principles, and the integrity of its favorities son, we, the majority of the delegates confiding in New Hampshirs for the soundness of its democracy, the purity of its principles, and the integrity of its favorities son, we, the majority of the delegates confidency that the should go into the Cabinet. They agitated every district, and penetrated even to where I live, to get up petitions to General Pierce to take lickinson into the Cabinet. Wherefore did they take all this interest in the matter? Down to that time it was understood by the people that a man who was declared it to be Iresident by the voice of the nation, was capable of selecting his constitutional advisers, without any dictation from any quarier. Down to that time such a proceeding was upver heard of. There was another distinguished man in the State—a man well known in all its civil and political affairs—a man well known in all its civil and political affairs—a man well known in the country at largo. That man was William L. Marcy. (Prolonged applause) When he was selected as constitutional adviser of the President, no secor was the announcement made than the low mutterings of the storm that afterwards broke out were heard. I will tell you why Marcy was opposed. (A voice—Because he was always good fellow.) I will tell you the cause of the opposition to him. William L. Marcy was candidate for Governor of the State of New York, and Thurlow Weed discovered by an examination of the accounts of the Comptroller. Jaraish Flage, that Mr. Marcy, as a judge, had been appointed to go West to try the Morgan conspirators. His pantaloons were injured in some way. He got them repaired. The cost was fity centry, and this litem found its way by some accident is to the account of his sepenses. All they could find against him was that he had charged the State fifty cents for mending his pantaloons. (Great laughter.) The men who designed to make an onelaught upon the treasury knew if he was there that no plants could be started. Therefore they wasted a different man. I do man the state of the some server was to men after the constitutional nilesges, not inform us why there should not server allowed to accept it. Wy does not my friend, John A. Dix, refused to accept it. Wy does not my friend, John A. Dix, refused to accept it. Wy does not

PIERCE, SEYMOUR AND GUTHRIE
Will be sustained by the
Proper.

FIRST WARD UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY.

There were three other banners, with the names of the soft shell candidates inscribed upon them. The delegates remained together for two bours. In this two hours' war

con, and they wented to adjust. The democrats are always agend animates, and we had no objection to he there was a state of the control of th

have divided the democratic party so far as it is divided, in the analysis of the suggestions which have a made in respect of the suggestions which have a made in respect of the state ticket. That union was continued in 1860, in 1851, and in 1852. In 1852 the State of New York gave to Franklin Pierce a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes, of which the city of New York gave to Franklin Pierce a majority of nearly shift of the comes more that I should briefly lock at the causes of that division; and it is peculiarly proper that I should space to you here, because it has been deemed important in this campaign to single me out as an object of the comes. The come is the success of that division, and it is peculiarly proper that I should space to you here, because it has been deemed important in this campaign to single me out as an object of the come with the come of the come in the come of the come in the come of the come of the come of the come in the come of the

Samuel Beardsley is candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and Cutting a member of Congress. And what did these gentlemen do? They wrote as if there was no doubt the North is against the extension of slavery in the territories now free. They sent this resolution:—
Reselvad, That we believe the people of the North object to the introduction of slavery into free territories, and believe it to be unwire and impracticable.

Well, we were desirous of knowing what their real sentiments were. They said something like this:—

'We can act with democrats, whatever their ideas may be with regard to slavery, if in other respects sound.' I was not a member of that committee which negotiated with these gentlemen, but I was one of the Rome convention. Flasfing their sentiments to be these, I introduced this resolution:—

Resolved, That this convention proposes to the convention assembled in the Prospection church, to form a single organization in the State, and recommends a single State ticket, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

With this proposition they did not see fit to close. Me

Resolved, That this convention proposes to the convention assembled in the Proshyterian church, to form a single organization in the State, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

With this proposition they did not see fit to close. Mr. Cutting introduced a resolution signifying that they could not succeed in forming a union, and called upon the democrats of the State to send to the next convention men who would units upon the principles of the Rome convention. What were they? Why, resolutions that they were opposed to the extension of slavery being recognised as a test. They adjourned in the latter part of August. On the 5th of September, the regular democratic convention assembled. Mr. Cutting was President of that convention, and he introduced those resolutions calling upon us to nominate half a ticket, and Mr. Cutting alled upon us to nominate half a ticket, and Mr. Cutting alled upon us to nominate four State officers. These were the Treasurer, and State Engineer, the Scaratary of State and Jadge of the Supreme Court. These nemitations were made. Now does it become these Messrs. Cutting and O'Conor to turn around and charge us with acting unfairly? In the election of 1849 there were those who botted from the ticket; but Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Cutting were not of them. In 1850 we had a meeting at Castle Gaden to save the Union, at which Messrs. O'Conor and Cutting attended. An effort was then made to break down the cencernite party; but it failed, as it did in 1840. In 1851 a gradual reunion was commenced on this spot. Sanford was candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1852, and there is a very strong suspicion that he voted for him in 1852. But this described of the democratic party on the part of inclinious is rather new. In 1872 the independent treasury was proposed. The merchants of this city took it into their heads to oppose this, and it is fact, that when they want any politicals business done they ask upon the lawyers of the form of the form of the democratic party, and I have a wor

ble and fair. I regarded it as sproof that the administration that was be point to pear, would carry into fair effect all those measures, the Fugitive Slave hav included. The first democratic curvation that assembled unsufmously adopted it, and I believed now and then that there is no good reason why the subject of slavery should continue to be agitated any further. I wood like to know what good the agitated any further. I wood like to know what good the agitated any further. I wood like to know what good the agitated any further. I wood like to but so the table and the complete of the control of th

shorfer. (Renewed laughter.) Judge Bronson received a letter from Mr. Guthrie, telling him the views of the President of the Utited States and his whole cabinet as to the course he cught to take, and the manner in which he should distribute his patronage. In return for that Judge Bronson sits down to write him one of his characteristic letters, in which he attempts to show that he was required to put free soiler into office. But no such request was made to him. I took occasion sarly in the day to assist in presenting him with one hundred and twenty names for his patronage, and of these more than one hundred worted for Case but I never regarded the division among the control of the butter of the soilers which had taken place twees them. There were many contexts before in our ranks, but do you suppose that I thought of the soldiers who contended on one side or the other—of those who voted for Van Boren or against him? All I wanted from Bronson was to turn out whigs and put in living and acting democrats. Now, Judge Bronson says this union was a disgraceful one, and yet he says he was trying to preserve it himself. If it is disgraceful, why did he do it? I want to tell you, in condence, here my opioion of Judge Bronson. He is a man of ability, beyond doubt—an experienced lawyer—a min of high standing in the I reabyterian Churche de ame into office, men were presented to him for office—active and faithful democrats—but he would say I cannot appoint that man, he sells liquor. He buys and drinks liquor himself, however, and supports the ticket headed George Clinton; but that don't trouble him any first man of a bad cold, for when I called upon him on appoint a condition the passion of the would appoint him to appoint a passion of the would appoint him to appoint a good democrat he would appoint him any where. Periaps he dion't know; but he could not help smelling it, notwith-simely him passion to be assisted with a fir of coughing, and sever could get over it till swent. (Laughter.) I have specified and the principle

his promise just about a proceeded him. The remark of both gentlemen may be omitted. Captain Exposus was called for to close the reunion, and having responded to the call, he related one of his obstaction of the call, the related one of his obstaction of the call, the related one of his obstaction of the call of the

Last night a meeting of the free democracy was held at their headquarters, room No. 14 Stuyvesant Institute, John Jay, President, in the chair, and William S. King.

by stating that at a later period Mr. Stansbury would propose a set of resolutions for adoption making the first that the man and the state of the s which he animadverted, and then drew attention to a letter, that had appeared in a late number of the Hanau, respecting slavery, with the boldness and audacity of

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Dawson:

Resolved. That the free democracy, believing, with all their fellow-citizens, that the judicial office is of too important a character to be made the reward of political partianship, protect to show their faith by their works, by declining to make party nominations for judges, and recommending the support of such persons as each individual shall doem most worthy of his confidence.

Mr. McDremorr moved an amendment, that the State ticket have the names of the parties of the Judiciary ticket, who were at first nominated by the Executive Committee, printed thereon for the convenience of those who wish to vote it. The object was this—that as the County ticket would be with the State ticket it would be inconvenient to leave them blank. This amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the original resolution carried.

The meeting then proceeded to hear read the report and preamble of the constitution, which was of too prelix and tedious a nature to need repetition from us, and, after the transaction of some further business of no particular moment, adjourned.

had advanced free soil sentiments in a letter addr to a Van Buren meeting in 1848 :--

to a Van Buren meeting in 1848:—

To The Hon Jefferson Davis recently published two letters in the Washington Sevimel relating to New York mattern in the Washington Sevimel relating to New York mattern in one of which he spoke of me as "having been a very few years ago the advocate of free soilism," and referred to a letter which I wrote in July, 1848, to a Van Buren or free soil meeting in this city. The General very generously adds, that he is willing in this, as in other cases, "to drop the inquiry into by gone opinions and associations," and to "adhere to the compact of 1852." While I daily appreciate the intended kindness, I have no occasion to avail myself of this short statute of limitations, for I never had any "opinions" or "associations" on the side of "free soilism." Although I did not engage in the strife of politics while occupying a high judicial station, it is well known in this State, and probably in some others that I was a firm supporter of Gen. Cass in 1845, and decidedly opposed to Mr. Van Buren and the loading politicians who joined him in his revolt. I have never had but one oninion, nor acted in more than one way, in relation to the slavery question.

The letter which has been mentioned proves that I declined free soil "associations," and was opposed to free soil "opinions." Mr. Van Buren and his followers were then insisting that Congress should enact the "Wilmoth," and exclude slavery from the new States and territories. They also said that the slave States would demand the interference of Congress or authorize them to carry their slaves into free territory. I declared my-self opposed to any action of Congress or authorize them to carry their slaves into free territory. I declared my-self opposed to any action of Congress or authorize them to carry their slaves into free territory. I declared my-self opposed to any action of Congress or authorize them to carry their slaves from the activation of the compact of 1862 to cover up any old hereay in " of the compact of 1862 to cover up any o

SLAVE STAMPEDE.—The slaves in Mason county are becoming migratory in their habits. Within the fortnight, eight have made their every to part unknown. We presume owners in Mason are for share the fate of slaveholders in this vicinity—have their property wrester from them without remedy or reformance for the fate of the slaveholder of the fate of the fat